

Lesson I

Part I -- Conversation

Analysis and TranslationPanjabi

1. A. May you be blessed.
(a greeting)

A. sɔlamã lɛkəm

- B. Blessings to you.
(return greeting)

B. ʊ alɛkəm sɔlam

2. Stem of first person
(possessive)pronoun, "my"

mer-

All nouns in Panjabi are divided into two categories or genders, masculine nouns and feminine nouns.

When "my" is used with a feminine noun, it takes the vowel ending... -i

When "my" is used with a masculine noun it takes the vowel ending... -a

When "my" is used with a plural noun, masculine or feminine, it takes the vowel endings.. -e (Masc.) iã (Fem.)

"My" with a masculine noun mera

"My" with a feminine noun meri

"My" with a plural noun, masculine and feminine
mere (Masc.)
meriã (Fem.)

Noun stem, "name"
(a masculine noun) nã

A proper name Faruk

3rd person singular, masculine and feminine, of I verb "to be" e

- A. My name is Faruk.

A. mera nã Faruk e

3. Stem of second person possessive pronoun "your" tuoḍ
- Possessive case ending for "your" when it is used with a masculine noun a
- Possessive case ending with feminine noun i
- Possessive case ending with plural nouns, masculine and feminine e (Masc.) iā (Fem.)
- Interrogative "what" ki
- Third person singular, masculine and feminine, of I verb "to be" e
- A. What is your name? A. tuoḍa nā ki e
4. Proper name Ræmat
- B. My name is Ræmat. B. mæra nā Ræmat e
5. Nominative singular of 2nd person pronoun "you" (formal). (Nominative means that this is the form the word will take when it is the subject of a sentence, and the subject of a sentence determines the form of the verb). tūsī
- Interrogative "where" kiṯ^he
- Stem of verb "live, remain, stay" ræ-
- Singular present tense formal ending - masculine and feminine -nde
- Second person formal singular present form of I verb "to be" o
- You (formal) live tūsī rænde o
- A. Where do you live? A. tūsī kiṯ^he rænde o

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. Nominative singular of first person pronoun "I" | mæ̃ |
| Singular present tense verb ending - masculine | -na |
| Singular present tense verb ending - feminine | -ni |
| First person singular present form of I verb "to be" | ã |
| <u>B.</u> I live in Chicago.
(masculine speaker) | <u>B.</u> mæ̃ êikago ræna ã
(elided to ræna) |
| I live in Chicago. (fem) | mæ̃ êikago ræni ã |
| 7. Stem of verb "do, make" | kar- |
| Singular present tense formal ending - masculine and feminine | -de |
| Second person formal singular present form of I verb "to be" | o |
| You (formal) do | tūsī karde o |
| <u>A.</u> What do you do? | <u>A.</u> tūsī ki karde o |
| 8. Stem of verb "read, study" | par- |
| Singular present tense verb ending - masculine | -na |
| Singular present tense verb ending - feminine | -ni |
| First person singular present form of I verb "to be" | ã |
| "in" | uîc |
| "in Chicago" (elided) | êikago-îc |
| <u>B.</u> I study in Chicago
(masculine speaker) | <u>B.</u> mæ̃ êikago-îc parna ã
(elided to parna) |
| I study in Chicago
(feminine speaker) | mæ̃ êikago-îc parni ã |

9. Stem of "read, study" par-
- Singular present tense formal ending - masculine and feminine -de
- Second person formal singular present form of I verb "to be" o
- You (formal) study tūsf parde o
- A. What do you study? A. tūsf ki parde o
10. "Panjabi" (language) penjabi
(feminine noun)
- B. I study Panjabi (masculine speaker) B. mēē penjabi parna ā
(elided to parnā)
- I study Panjabi (feminine speaker) mēē penjabi parni ā
11. "difficult" muṣkal
- Panjabi has more than one "to be" verb. Two of these will be discussed in the grammar section of this lesson. We have used I verb "to be", and now we will use II verb "to be".
- Stem of II verb "to be" hU-
- Singular present tense verb ending - feminine -ndi
- Singular present tense verb ending - masculine -nda
- Third person singular present form of I verb "to be" e
- A. Is Panjabi difficult? A. penjabi muṣkal hUndi e
- B. No, Panjabi is not difficult. B. nēī penjabi muṣkal
nēī hundi

12. "no"

nēf

"very, many"

bara (when used with a masculine noun)

bari (when used with a feminine noun)

bare (when used with a plural noun, masculine)

bariā feminine)

"hot"

gerem (this adjective does not change to fit the gender of the noun; it remains the same for all nouns)

"heat" (feminine)

germi

A. Is it very hot in Chicago? (Literally, Is there a lot of heat in Chicago?)

A. šikago-ic̣ bari germi hUndi e

Is Chicago hot?
(Chicago is a masculine noun)

šikago gerem hUnda e
(elided form, hUndæ)

13. "not"

nēf

Third person singular, he, she, it (Remember that all nouns in Panjabi are masculine or feminine, and that what is translated into English as "it" is actually a masculine "it" or a feminine "it").

o

B. No, it is not very hot. ("it" refers to Chicago so is masculine)

B. nēf o bara gerem nēf hUnda

14. "cold" (feminine noun)

sardi

A. Is it very cold in Chicago? (Literally, Is there a lot of cold in Chicago?)

A. šikago-ic̣ bari sardi hUndi e

15. "yes" axo; afo; ača; hela; a.
- B. Yes, it is very cold in Chicago. B. axo šIkago-Ič̣ bari sardi hUndi e
16. Interrogative, "how much, how many" kInna (with masc. noun)
kInni (with fem. noun)
kInne (with plural nouns, mas.)
kInniā (fem. pl.)
- "big, large" vada (with masc. noun)
vadi (with fem. noun)
vade (with masc. pl.)
vadiā (with fem. pl.)
- A. How big is Chicago? A. šIkago kInna vada hUnda e
(hUndə, elided form)
17. "city" (masculine noun) šæ·r
- B. Chicago is a very big city. B. šIkago bara vada šæ·r e
18. "people" lok
- "are" nē
- A. How many people are there in Chicago? A. šIkago-Ič̣ kInne lok nē
19. B. There are many people in the city. B. šæ·r-Ič̣ bare lok nē
20. A. God protect you (used as good-bye) A. xUda hafIz
- B. God protect you. B. xUda hafIz